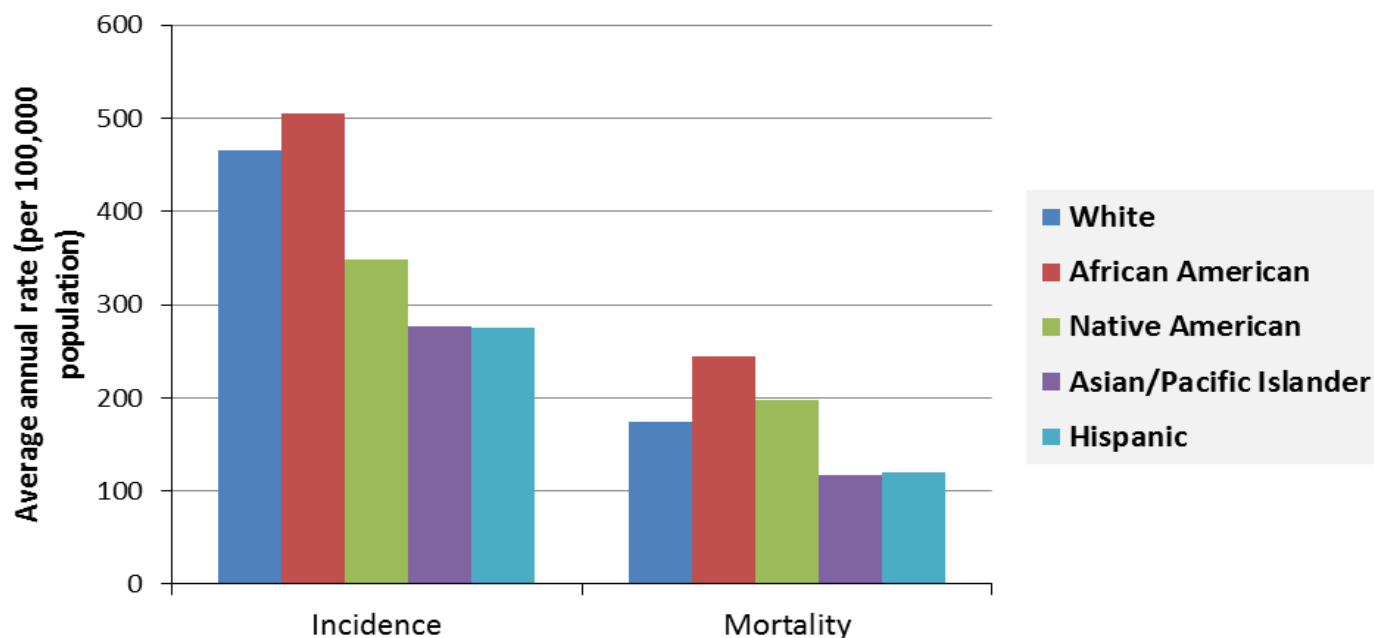


# Cancer in Minorities

**Figure 1. Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates, by Race/Ethnicity, Nebraska, 2002-2011**



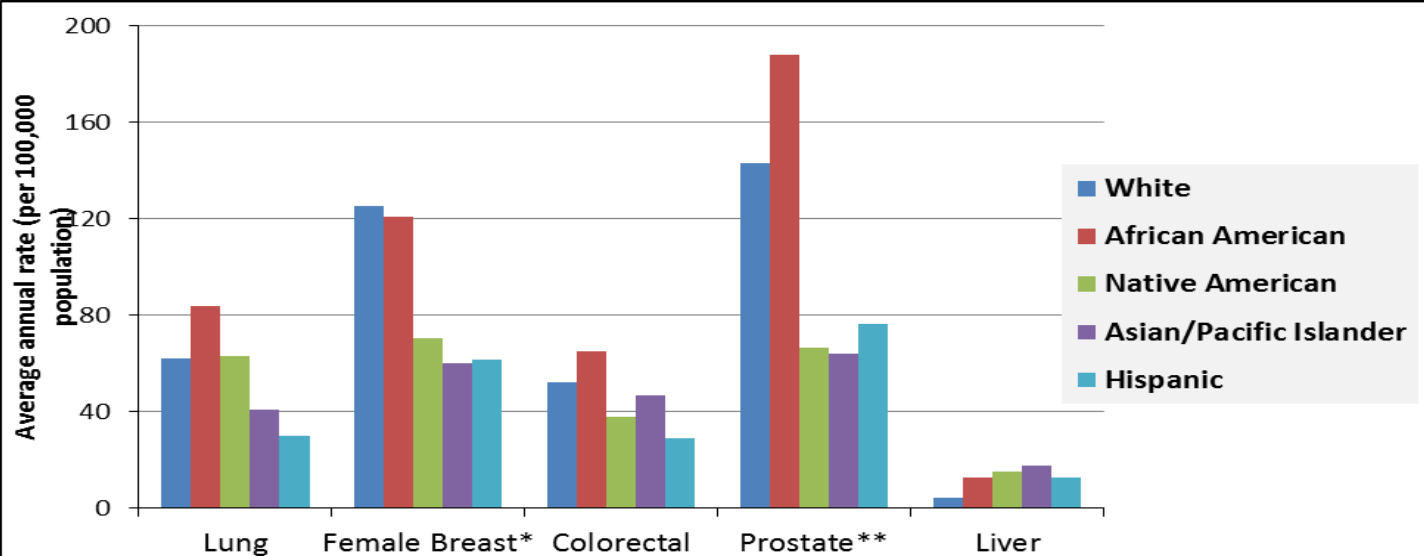
## Cancer in Nebraska Quick Facts: African Americans and Native Americans

- Between 2002 and 2011, African Americans in Nebraska experienced a significantly higher rate of cancer diagnoses (incidence) and deaths (mortality) compared to whites (Figure 1).
- The incidence of breast cancer among African American women in Nebraska is slightly lower compared to whites (Figure 2), but mortality is significantly higher.
- African Americans in Nebraska have a significantly higher incidence of lung, colorectal, prostate, and liver cancers than whites (Figure 2), and are also significantly more likely to die from these cancers.
- Between 2002 and 2011, Native Americans in Nebraska experienced a significantly lower incidence of all types of cancer compared to whites, but have been slightly more likely to die from it than whites (Figure 1).
- Incidence of cancers of the female breast, prostate, liver, non-Hodgkin lymphoma and leukemia is significantly lower among Native American in Nebraska compared to whites (Figure 2).
- Incidence of liver and kidney cancers is significantly higher among Native American in Nebraska compared to whites.

## Cancer in Nebraska Quick Facts: Asian/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics

- Between 2002 and 2011, Asian/Pacific Islanders in Nebraska were significantly less likely to be diagnosed with cancer than whites, and were also significantly less likely to die from it (Figure 1).
- Asian/Pacific Islanders in Nebraska have significantly lower incidence of lung, female breast, and prostate cancers than whites, but have a significantly higher incidence of liver cancer compared to whites (Figure 2).
- Between 2002 and 2011, Hispanics in Nebraska were significantly less likely than whites to be diagnosed with cancer, and were also significantly less likely to die from it (Figure 1).
- Hispanics in Nebraska have a significantly lower incidence of female breast, prostate, colorectal, and lung cancers compared to whites, but have a significantly higher incidence of liver and stomach cancers compared to whites (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Incidence Rates for Selected Cancers, by Race/Ethnicity, Nebraska, 2002-2011

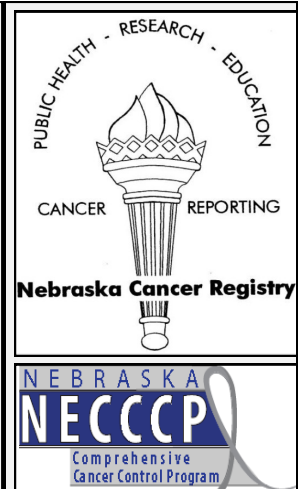


\* Rates are per 100,000 female population \*\*Rates are per 100,000 male population

## About the Nebraska Cancer Registry

The purpose of the Nebraska Cancer Registry (NCR) is to gather data that describe how many Nebraska residents are diagnosed with cancer, what types of cancer they have, the treatment they receive, and survival after diagnosis. The NCR collects this information from every hospital in the state (excluding US Veteran's Administration facilities), pathology laboratories, radiation therapy sites, outpatient surgery facilities, physicians' offices, death certificates, and cancer registries in neighboring states. The NCR works closely with the Comprehensive Cancer Control Program of the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (NDHHS) and the Nebraska Cancer Coalition to provide data for planning and evaluating cancer control initiatives throughout the state, and for developing the Nebraska Comprehensive Cancer Control Plan. The NCR is managed by NDHHS and data are collected by the Nebraska Methodist Hospital of Omaha.

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To learn more about the Nebraska Cancer Registry, or to view additional fact sheets and reports, visit: [http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/Pages/ced\\_cancer\\_data.aspx](http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/Pages/ced_cancer_data.aspx).